REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,927.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY 27

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ „	„
Third and succeeding	2½ „	„

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

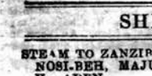
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE'E' NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE VIA ADEN.

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam-ship Company's Steamers Call.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. BUBAK, 1,681 Tons, 144 H.P., Commander A. A. HANSARD, as above on MONDAY, the 24th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

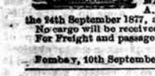
No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1877.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



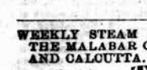
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,207 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. HILLOCK, as above, on SATURDAY, the 22nd September 1877, at 4 p. M.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SATARA, 742 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander O. R. MITCHELL, on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line, to be forwarded from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at BAGHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 277 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, on TUESDAY, the 18th September 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For more steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	50	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

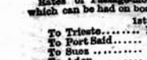
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE.



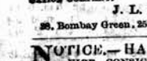
THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail for LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, on or about the 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage to Kurrachee or Liverpool, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE First Class Steamer TERE, 1,137 Tons, 350 H. P. will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th September.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 121
To Suez	„ 300	„ 270	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S. S. ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., on the 10th Nov. 1877.
A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CHILD HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(*) INDUS	3470	540	S. D. Shallard	21st Sept.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(*) KHEDIVE	3742	500	J. D. Steward	8th do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(*) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. at 3 p. m.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E Babot	16th Oct. do.
THIBET	2598	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 18th September 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Feintiman	12th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hasselwood	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters :—

Ex "Adele S. Hills."

H A H J—162 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs JEHANGHER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room the following, viz. :—

Some furniture belonging to a gentleman changing his residence, such as blackwood round table, carved pier table, blackwood camp table in 3 pieces, dining room chairs, hat stand, side board, figure vase &c.

1 dinner set for 18 persons.

Lots of valuable books, such as Homœopathic Domestic Medicine, Allison's History of London in 3 vols, Personal Narrative of Service, Anatomy, Temple Bar, London Society, Expedition to Syria, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, History of Sign Board, My Diary, North and South amongst the Mountains, Fire Ship, The White House, Simpson's History of England, The Play Ground, &c., &c.

An invoice of Tea Sets of different sorts.

Few dozens pocket cutlery with one, two, three and four blades.

Few dozens scented soaps.

1 case of walking sticks of different sorts.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconet, dhoties, sarries, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY. No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Elegant Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plated Articles, five lights, double, single and table Argand Lamps with Drops, Pairs of Globe Lamps, double branched Wall Shades, Pictures, "Savory & Son's, 8 Day Striking Clock, showing the days of the week and month, a first-rate Milner's Fireproof hold fast Safe on Stand, an open carved elegant Bedstead, with 2 Spring Mattrasses, &c., &c., No. 313, Queen's Road (Chowpatty.)

On MONDAY the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, all the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. EDULJEE ARDESHIR MISTRY (deceased), the same comprises glass, crockery, and plated articles, a set of well-made teakwood dining table in 17 pieces, carved side-boards, screens, carved circular, pier, side and other tables, conversation, cleopatra, and sofa couches, drawing-room, easy, and other chairs, a wrought iron safe, with carved bracket, a first-rate Milner's hold-fast fireproof, treasury chest on black-wood stand. A correct going "Savory and Son's 8 day clock, showing the days of the week and month, on carved bracket, a fifteen day's gilt clock under glass dome and jacked marble stand, chiffonier, a nice musical box playing 8 airs, several pairs of globe lamps, double branched wall shades with drops, pictures in frames, five lights, double, single, and table argand lamps with drops, gas chandelier, ten-poys, flower pots and vases, rich velvet table cover and carpets, a very elaborately carved four posts bedstead, with 2 spring mattrasses, wardrobes, clothes presses, chests of drawers, dressing tables, writing note, mahogany toilet glass with marble, a mahogany box of knives and forks, plated candlesticks and wall lamps, round wire-mast safe, and many miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES situate in Bhooleshwar Street and Khoja Street.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on the days below-mentioned, sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned properties, by order of the Mortgagee, Sewpursad Hurnath, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Raghunathdass Jumnadass and Gungadass Jumnadass in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th day of April 1873 :—

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P. M.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of freehold ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhooleshwar Street, near the Temple of Shree Punchmookhi Maroti, bound on the east by the property of Raghoonathdass Jumnadass, on the west by the Temple of Shree Jugg nathjee, on the north by the property of Raghoonathdass Jumnadass, and on the south by the said Bhooleshwar Street, admeasuring 1217·9 square yards, assessed under No. 125, and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 87.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling house or chawls with two parts standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khoja Street, near Two Tanks in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, formerly assessed under No. 45, and at present under Nos 48 and 49, registered under Nos. 2,9 9 and 3,152, admeasuring 466 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the Cross Khoja Street, and on the south by the Cross Khoja Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

250 superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares.

50 tons superior teak boards and scantlings, size from 3 by 12 to 12 by 1.

In small lots to suit the requirements of buyers.

McEWEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.; a consignment of this excellent beer, received per "Carradale." This consignment consists of—

105 casks each 4 doz quarts.
45 casks each 7 doz pints.

In perfectly sound condition, having just arrived, which will be sold in lots of 1 or 2 casks at a time to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SHARES in the Seaforde Land Improvement Company, Limited, and Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited, and Debenture Bonds in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 3 p. m.

On account of the Estate of the late H. F. Purcell, Esq :—
10 Shares in the Seaforde Land Improvement Company, Limited.
On account of the estate of the late A. E. Pelle, Esq.:—
10 Shares in the Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited.
On account of the estate of the late R. E. Morton Esq :—
17 Shares in the Bombay Co-operate Society, Limited.
On account of the estate of the late Charles Wilson Carpenter, Esq.
30 Debenture Bonds in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Also a portion of the estate of the late H. F. Purcell, Esq :—
A small quantity of wines, consisting of champagne, sparkling moselle, hock, sherry, and whiskey.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 2 p.m. the valuable jewelery and silver ware belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Gomtoo Naikin Shirodkureen, comprising gold ornaments called kakaus, koolnek, chundunhar, heerakunthy, chund, patiees, toddas set with diamonds, bars, goondias, rings, and other ornaments, pearl bangles set with emeralds, pearl koodys, moogrees, nak-es, nag nose ring, chandlis, kaligathy, tunmony, kap, and other ornaments, silver cups, boxes, betas chowfoola, chunam box, trays, saucers, kammul, nakets called sackis, utterdanee, curundis, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, WEARING APPARELS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, on FRIDAY the 28th inst., sell by Sub to Auction in Agiary Lane, near Punuswady, the household furniture &c., belonging to the estate of the late Muthoora Goontoo Naikin Shirodkurreen, consisting of furniture, 8 light chandeliers, single and double light wall brackets, gold and silk embroidered female dresses and shawls, copper and brass utensils, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1877.

WARBURG'S
FEVER TINCTURE
AS USED BY
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA,
Invaluable in all cases of Fever, from the mildest to the most malignant.
(See "Leading Article" in TIMES OF INDIA, Dec. 16th, 1875.)

	Cash.	Credit.
Large size bottle	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-12

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THERE will be a PICK-UP GAME TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY. Play to begin at 12 o'clock sharp. Tiffin at 2 o'clock.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA, BOMBAY DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY granted to Mr. WILLIAM TRANT to act on behalf of this District has been cancelled at his own request from the 17th instant.

THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 20 per share has been declared Payable on application on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd October 1877, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. at the Registered Office of the Company on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, September 17, 1877.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to 2nd proximo (both days inclusive.)

NOW READY,
A new and enlarged Edition of
TANGYE BROTHERS AND HOLMAN'S
Illustrated, Descriptive, and priced
CATALOGUE,
containing
350 closely printed demy quarto pages
and
950 high class engravings of
THEIR SPECIALITIES
and general Machinery and Tools.

Price Rs. 7-8. Free by Post.

This Catalogue can be had immediately on application to Messrs. W. NICOL and Co., Hotel Mart, Bombay, who import and keep stocks of many of Tangye Brothers and Holman's Specialities.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of AMIRUDIN ABDUL LATIF, who traded in Bombay in partnership with RUBEINBEE, widow of the late ABHEYDIN ABDUL LATIF, AMINABEE, widow of the late JAFARBHAI BADRUDIN, and SHAIK ALI HAJI ABDUL KARIM, under the name and style of ABBEYDIN BUDRUDIN & Co., and in Hongkong, under the name and style of AMIRUDIN JAMBHAI & Co., an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the PETITION of GOKALDAS DAMODHAR, the Moonim of DWARKADAS VASANJI was filed in this Honourable Court on the Seventeenth day of September, instant, and whereas the said Amirudin Abdul Latif has been this day duly adjudicated an Insolvent under Section IX of the Indian Insolvent Act, Eleven and Twelve Victoria Chapter XXI, it is ordered that all the Real and Personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from this date file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 17th day of September 1877.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 17th day of September 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Dewan of Travancore will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the contract for the supply of 1,85,000 Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzoor Cutchery at noon on the 12th October 1877, when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized Agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 500 before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against default until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into before the Commercial Agent.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of the Earnest Deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default.

6. The contract will be split up into the following lots—five of 30,000 Maunds each and one of 35,000 Maunds. But if the parties present at the sale so wish it, the Government will have no objection to put up the whole quantity for one or both of the Ports specified below as one or two whole lots.

7. The salt shall be delivered into the Bank-bulls or Godowns at the Ports specified below as one or two whole lots.

Maunds	
1,50,000 at Alleppey	Godowns will have to be borne by
35,000 „ Monumbum	the Contractor.

8. The delivery shall commence immediately after contract and shall be completed before the end of April 1878.

9. The salt will have to be removed in bags from the Bombay Works, and brought and landed also in bags. These bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh bridge and counting 82½ English lbs. to one Indian Maund, and at Monumbum by passing them over the weighing Machine graduated in Maunds and seers.

11. The public are hereby informed that the Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty (except 3 pies per maund which will not be refunded), and the following Rules will now obtain, and they must be strictly complied with :—

(a) On entering into Contracts, the Contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and signature of the Commercial Agent specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c) On production of the original Certificate by the Bombay Government will permit the Contractor to export free of duty, on payment of 3 pies per maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be noted on the face of the certificate in the possession of the Contractor and of the duplicate of it, and will also be communicated to the Commercial Agent.

(d) Immediately after the Salt is delivered, the Commercial Agent will ascertain if the whole quantity shipped has been landed. If not, he will levy upon the defaulting quantity the full export duty of 1 Rupee 13 annas. Thus no allowance for wastage will be made hereafter.

(e) After each shipment has been received, the Commercial Agent will grant a certificate showing whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case that full duty at 1 Rupee 13 annas has been recovered before the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within two months of the date from the date of shipment.

(g) Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of 1 a. 13 to 150 maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

12. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

13. Approved samples of Bombay Salt will be exhibited at the time of sale, and only such Salt must be supplied, and all Salt of inferior quality will be rejected.

14. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

15. Any further information can be had on application to the undersigned.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 8th September 1877.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S
PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,
AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS
EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS,
PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN
AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash.....Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUININE ÆRATED TONIC WATER,
First introduced into this market by
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
and prepared at their
ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTORIES,
BYCULLA AND POONA,
is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs, and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES
that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.
THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.
INDIAN TEA MART,
OPENED BY MR. M. H. MAJOO,
(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KANGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1	4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1	0	
Fragrant Congou	0	14	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

H. M. MAJOO & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.
Large and choice Stock of
Fancy Striped Cotton and Merino Socks.

CASH PRICE LIST.

GENTS' BANIANS.

	Rs.	As.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14
Superfine Saxony	„	21
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, Shrinkless	„	27
Summer Merino, medium substance	„	36
Real India Gauze	„	40
Warranted Half Silk	„	45

Sheltland Wool Long Sleeves for Cold Districts 5 0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers 7 8
Striped Football Jerseys 6 8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	3 12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee	4 12
Fine Summer Merino	7 8
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced	7 8
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	6 8
Bathing Drawers ..... per pair	2 0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

	Doz.	Rs.	As.
Fine Brown Cotton		9	8
Super „	„	12	0
Fine Fancy Colours	„	15	0
Extra Super „	„	18	0
Best Fancy Stripes	„	24	0
Best Lisle Thread	„	28	0
Real Balbriggan	„	30	0

KNICKERBOCKERS.
For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino ..... per pair.	5	8
Stout Knits	6	8
Stout Knitt Sock	8	8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

	Doz.	Rs.	As.
Plain Mixtures		15	8
Drab or Fawn		18	8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns		18	8
Superfine, a Special Article		21	0

Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic 24 0
Real Scotch Lambswool 25 0

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks ..... per pair	7	8
Black Silk Hose ..... „	12	6
White Silk Socks ..... „	7	8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10	0
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is the Superfine quantity the	18	0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain	12	0
Wove and Printed Flannels	6	8
Best Striped Cambric		

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric ..... Six.	16	8
Oxford Cloth ..... each.	5	0
Wove Flannel ..... each.	9	0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	16	0
Wove Flannel	17	0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20	0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlin Wool	10	0
Extra Super	11	0

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !
BADHAM AND COMPANY
HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

|

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 18TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

BUSINESS closed for the holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP, TRAGER, 185 tons, Captain C. Wodehouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 13th).

THE BRIG SULLAMUTTEE, 74 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Cochin (August 17th), with a general cargo.

THE S. S. GOLDEN GROVE, 932 tons, Captain J. Smailes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, August 17th via H-l-a, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,530 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Major and Co.

THE S. S. HARALD HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain J. Haltberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (August 21st), via Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,055 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Sallamutty	Nacoda	Cochin, Aug 11.
19	H M Sloop Teaser..	Wodehouse....	Kurrachee, Sept 13.
	Golden Grove(s) ...	Smailes	Cardiff, Aug 17.
	H. Haarfager (s) ...	Heltberg	Cardiff, Aug 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Yingoola (s)...	Gray	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Cumee	Bulford	Cochin.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept			
16	Marlborough (s) ...	.....	Middlesbro.
	Africa (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Canada	.....	Calcutta.
	Royal King (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
14	Calcutta (s)	.....	Northern Ports.
15	Sillust	.....	Calcutta.
	Cybele (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Carbonite (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Tibet	.....	Calcutta.
16	Africa (s)	.....	Bombay and S Ports.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LONDON.

Tobe a.—300 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahamed; 20 bales hides and 20 bundles skins, Vallji Lallji; 18 bales hides, Hasum Noormahamed; 23 bales hides, Versiybhoy Valley; 18 cwts sandalwood, Howuth Brothers.

Indus a.—2 boxes bar gold, value Rs 1,10,000, Curseejee Sorabjee Salda; 19 bales skins, Cassum Pana and Co; 69 bales hides and skins, P W C Apoo Sailey and Co; 10 bales hides and skins, C E M Muston and Co; 6 bales hides and skins, H E H Mahamed and Co; 17 bales hides, Essojee Allesbhoy; 16 bales hides, P Nunserwanjee; 27 bales hides, Suriff Durvesh; 18 bales hides, Fasul Mahomed Dama; 17 bales hides, Abdoolrehman Esmail; 33 bales hides and skins, Sir Cherla Forbes and Co; 9 bales hides and 1 case fishmaw, Mitha Munjee.

FOR CALAIS.

Anne Royden—500 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s.—10 bales twist, Somjee Alloo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th September 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·885
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·5
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of the Air	·747
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·4
Minimum do. (read at 6-30 a.m.)	74·0
General Direction of wind.....	N, NNE, NE, ENE, NNW, W, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	273
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month.....	2·50
" " " year	59·40

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Moyle, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Nelson, Lieut, Madras 19th Royal Lancers, on leave, to Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Thorp, Surg Major, Bombay I M D, on duty, to Sholapore.

ARMY RELIEFS, 1877-78.

Under the instructions of the Government of India, arrangements will be made to carry out the Burman reliefs according to the following programme:—

Head Qr, 44th Regt	Madras	to	Rangoon.
Do. 21st do	Rangoon	"	Madras.
2D of A & part of 44th	Madras	"	Rangoon.
Do 21st	Rangoon	"	Madras.
41st Regt N I	Bimlipatam	"	Rangoon.
17th do	Rangoon	"	Bimlipatam.
22nd Regt L I	Madras	"	Andamans.
15th do V I	Andamans	"	Madras
32nd Regt N I	Negapatam	"	Rangoon.
4th do	Rangoon	"	Madras.
32nd do	Madras	"	Rangoon.
6th do	Rangoon	"	Negapatam.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 15.)

MR J C Macgregor, Barrister at Law, Receiver of the High Court, has obtained twelve months' leave of absence on medical certificate.

Major C Martin, Commandant, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from such date in the current month, as he may avail himself thereof.

Major E Temple, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is granted privilege leave for two months, from such date in the current month, as he may avail himself thereof.

Captain G B Gibbon, B S C, Executive Engineer, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Central India, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr C Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajpootana State Railway.

The following Officers are transferred from the Holkar and Neemuch to the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway:—Mr H B Addy, Assistant; Mr F W Dunsterville, Assistant Engineer, Mr F Walley-Dod, Assistant Engineer.

The following Officers are posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway:—Mr W R Scott, Assistant Engineer, Mr E B Milsom, Assistant Engineer, Lieutenant A S W Connor, B S C, Assistant Engineer.

POSTAL NOTICES.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 4-30 P.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N W. Provinces, and Bengal. For Poona, Ratnaghery Southern Concan, &c., at 10 A. M., and Madras Presidency at 1-20 P.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 P.M. Letters for Aden and Persian Gulf Ports at 5-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England during the rainy season is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and 10-c-s at 6 30, on payment of extra postage. Letters received, on extra postage of As. 2, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder and on board till the hour of the steamer's departure (5 P.M.) at an additional fee of 4 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 2 annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, above 1 and not exceeding of 2 tolahs 2 annas, on letters to the United Kingdom not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 5 annas, 1 ounce 10 annas.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 22nd, 6h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter ..... 30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 19	English Mail expected—First Autumn Ember day.....	5 50	5 58	9 54 m 9 58 a	3 14 m 4 9 a
Th. 20	.....	5 50	5 57	10 25 " 10 35 a	4 0 m 4 39 a
Fri. 21	Second Autumn Ember day	5 50	5 56	10 52 m 11 8 a	4 36 m 5 5 a
Sat. 22	Third Autumn Ember day	5 50	5 55	11 14 m 11 39 a	5 8 m 5 58 a
Sun. 23	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity	5 51	5 54	11 39 m ...	6 37 a 5 51 a
Mon. 24	.....	5 51	5 53	0 5 m Noon.	6 16 m 6 36 m
Tues. 25	.....	5 51	5 52	0 37 m 0 28 a	6 36 m 6 44 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers.10 "

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CONDUITT—September 16th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. H. W. Conduitt, Irrigation Secretariat, of a son.

POWELL—September 16th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. A. Powell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HORSELEY—RENDALL—8-ptember 11th, at Madura, by Bishop Sargent Rev H. Horsley, of the Church Missionary Society, Tinnevelly, to Miss M. E. Rendall, daughter of Rev J. Rendall, of the American Madura Mission.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—August 25th, in Kishtwar, Cashmere Territory, Lieut. C. H. Thompson, 12th, Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1877.

IT is satisfactory to learn from the *Mysore Gazette* of the 12th instant, that at length, after much long-suffering, the Viceroy has interfered in the Famine management at Mysore, and has, we hope, interfered to some purpose. The official picture, drawn as it must be in neutral colours, is still most suggestive, and is more than borne out by what we hear from other sources. It is clear that the policy which has governed Mysore has been that of letting things slide. The system of concentrating relief on great public works, and of making all other forms of relief subsidiary to that of public works—in other words the Bombay system of famine management—has since January last been inculcated no less on Mysore than on other Governments, and was accepted, we understand, by the Chief Commissioner. But it was accepted in the way people accept the teachings of their religion. It was acquiesced in, but not practised; in fact, it was quietly kept out of sight. The lessons of famine, however, unlike those of religion, do not fail to vindicate themselves instantly and in a very terrible fashion; and in Mysore we see an example of this vindication. A mortality which, save in Orissa, has probably not been equalled by any Indian famine in this century, people being picked up dead in the highways and byways, a death-rate in the relief hospitals of 100 per cent. per annum on the daily average number of patients, crime rampant, famine-stricken wretches wandering in numbers from Mysore into all the neigbouring provinces,—these are the penalties which the province pays for its neglect of famine-teachings. And yet with all these things, which are notorious, with some 250,000 people receiving relief, of which nine-tenths is purely gratuitous, and one-tenth only takes the quasi-gratuitous form of "works under Civil Agency," it does not appear that one single relief work, properly so called, had been started. The Public Works Department went on with the regular works sanctioned in the Budget, and employed their regular able-bodied coolies on piece work and under their regular contractors,—a system which, in this Presidency, has been emphatically condemned, and which is clearly in no sense of the term a system of relief works. Yet this is all that the department in Mysore has contributed to the work of contending against Famine. It is not that the department was weak in Mysore—on the contrary, it was exceptionally strong, and exceptionally well-organised, and this appears to have been at the bottom of its failure. It was a pet machine, the construction of its chief, and in his opinion it was too delicate, and too highly finished a machine to be put to the rough duty of employing relief labourers on relief works. A steam hammer can be employed no less accurately in cracking nuts than in compressing the bands of an 80-ton gun; but the Mysore D. P. W. is a razor, and it would blunt the perfection of its edge, or, as the official letter puts it, the efficiency of the department might deteriorate, if its subordinates were set to the vulgar task of controlling relief labourers. It is impossible without indignation to read of such obstructiveness, to find that even after the Viceroy had personally explained his wishes and the duties of the department to its chief, that impassive functionary was still not prepared to give up any of his regular staff to the duties of controlling relief works; that after allowing his department during all these months "to lie in cold obstruction and to rot," he was unable, even when it was explained to him, to understand what an opportunity he was throwing away. He was called upon to take the foremost, the leading part in the grand work of saving life and of protecting his province from demoralisation, anarchy, and depopulation, and he deliberately declined to accept the task. We are not surprised to read that Colonel Sankey has gone to Simla (to consult Sir Andrew Clarke, as the Bangalore paper euphemistically puts it,) and that the department has been placed in the hands of an officer in whom the Viceroy and the public can have confidence. We can only attribute it to Colonel Sankey's previous reputation, as a very able and hard working engineer, that a worse thing has not happened unto him; and we can only regret that by directing the whole strength of his character on a policy of opposition, he has thrown away a chance of doing good, and making a name for himself, not inferior to the opportunity which General Kennedy has in this Presidency turned to so good an account.

The other personal changes which the Viceroy has introduced into the famine administration of Mysore were not less urgently called for, and promise to be equally efficient. Mr. C. A. Elliott, who has been appointed special Famine Commissioner to administer the department under the general orders of the Chief Commissioner, has long been known in the N. W. P. as one of their ablest officers, combining great strength of character with that ability and industry which marked him out at an early stage of his career for the Secretaryship to Government; and Mr. Wingate, who has been appointed Famine Secretary, takes with him from Bombay not only great experience in famine matters, but a marked capacity for dealing with difficult problems of administration that cannot fail to be of the highest use to his chief. The Government of India have already strengthened the working staff of the province by five additional military officers, and have promised further aid in the way of medical and public works establishment. They have approved of the Bangalore and Mysore Railway being begun as a famine work, have insisted on a sufficient scheme of large public works being prepared to give work to the destitute population, and have directed that these works should be managed on the system already adopted in Bombay. All this cannot fail to do good. It directs the policy into a right channel, removes obstructions, and gives the agency requisite to work it. But with all this, the task which these selected officers have before them is one of exceeding difficulty, and there must be terrible suffering, and, we fear, much mortality, before the confusion can be brought to an end. "The gods are hard to reconcile. 'Tis hard to "settle order once again." The want of discipline and of organisation in the relief kitchens is the first thing to be dealt with. These are, it appears, unenclosed places, where people come at their will, and carry away the food given to them; in some of them no nominal register even is kept. "Different scales of "rations are in force in different kitchens, "rendering the maintenance of the more econo-"mical standard a matter of unnecessary diffi-"culty;" the people are so demoralised that the assistance of the Police is requisite to maintain discipline; and it is apprehended that much difficulty will be felt in getting people on to public works, and in retaining them at work when there. All this will require the most careful and well-considered measures to put straight, and the Government have done well in directing attention to the maintenance and discipline of the relief camps, as receiving places for people, who should hereafter be drafted from them on to works, or to their ordinary occupation. Altogether, the Viceroy's reforms in Mysore, though in appearance more drastic than those which he introduced in Madras, deserve no less our hearty commendation and support, and we congratulate him on the results of a journey rightly undertaken, and worthily followed up.

IT is difficult for any one not a martyr to racing cares and worries to read the judgment of the Calcutta Turf Club on the Wellington *fiasco* without a smile. It is as if the Commander-in-Chief of the army, in close council with his Adjutant and Quartermaster General, had taken profound thought as to the most awful words to be called out of the vocabulary for the moral castigation of a subaltern under sentence of reprimand by court-martial, and there is besides an indescribable severity about the fulmination that ought to raise the ghost of good Admiral Rous, if haply that gallant sailor and handicapper is not at present occupied with placing the undraped damsels who run for golden apples on Olympus. Why or wherefore the stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club should be any better authorities on a race dispute than the stewards of the Wellington Meeting we do not precisely know, but there can be no doubt that the tribunal of the ditchers is a terrible one to appear before if its erudition is commensurate with its judgment. "It is noticed that the "imputation of dishonourable conduct appears to "have emanated from one of the stewards, who "afterwards throughout the case took a promi-"nent part in the proceedings, which is "irregular. The subsequent acts and proceed-"ings of the Wellington stewards in this case "were injudicious. Taking the view they did "of the case, they were inconsistent in permit-"ting the Pilgrims and Mr. Morgan's horses "to run again during the Meeting." This is language befitting the Lord Chancellor, Chief Justice, and Court of Common Pleas, but to an unsophisticated ear it is not without a ring of the judicial sagacity of the late lamented Chief Baron Nicholson. So, in our younger days, have we heard that venerable authority on British law and jurisprudence pass sentence of matrimony on a breach of promise criminal, wagging the time his cloud-(tobacco) compelling-pate to enforce the emphasis of his redundant sentences. Can we doubt that the Wellington stewards are now seated on the stool of repentance, clothed in cutty sarks, and moaning *mea culpa* before the *vhemgericht* or grand inquisitors of the city of palaces. Well, yes. Perhaps some of them, Shakesperially inclined, quote the immortal bard with reference to the assumption by the Calcutta Turf Club of Papal infallibility—

"Who is Sylvia, what is she
That all the swains adore her?"

and if such is the case, it is to be hoped that some one will definitely answer the stave, since it appears to us that the Calcutta Club has no more legal right to lay down the law on turf matters than has any other club in India. Certainly, if the parties in this dispute have mutually agreed to accept the Calcutta Turf Club as an umpire, and to abide by its decision, there is nothing more to be said in the matter; but we are not aware that this is the fact, no such statement appearing on the face of the judgment.

Speaking generally; and with no particular reference to this case, it seems to us a pity that the very many disputes arising on Indian race courses should not—if of any importance—be referred to an undisputed authority on turf matters—the Jockey Club. That weighty authority has decided many such matters from India before, and it is always willing enough—to its credit be it spoken—to administer turf justice whether in Melbourne or Newmarket, Wellington or Epsom. With all deference to the racing experience of the stewards of the Culcutta Turf Club, it is no news to inform them that their names cannot carry the same authority as is borne by those of the members of the most famous Turf Club in the world, and it is just, perhaps, because the Turf Club at Calcutta is *not* omnipotent or infallible in the estimation of racing men in India that disputes so often occur to the great prejudice of sport. A racing dispute in India is not an affair, as the rule, to be settled by a ready reference; it is discussed and argued and bandied about till it becomes quite a scandal such as some sober-minded persons love to dwell upon with the extreme unction of their inward and spiritual grace. "Behold the consequences of racing," they say (though only perhaps a dispute about a start), and then they turn up their eyeballs in holy horror of that Tophet the Turf. In effect, there is more disputation of a serious character over one English meeting than half a dozen Indian, but far less is heard of the first than the last, and so people run away with the impression that the Indian turf is notorious for rows, and that it is almost impossible to run a horse on it without a shindy of some kind or other. This is no exaggeration. Hear the ruffled owners of hacks, worth Rs. 300, declaim on the pugnacity of the turf! Hear the loving wife entreat her dear Edwin not to enter his charger, because of those "horrid fights!" Hear every one that is unfortunate in his speculations grumble and talk about cutting a concern where rules are so hard and fast as to be prohibitory; hear, in short, any amount of discontent rarely attributed to its rights origin—the absence of an indisputable reference on racing questions in this country. The want is much felt; all kinds of referrees have been tried, from *Bell's Life* in London to the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the locality, but none have ever given complete satisfaction in their decisions except the Jockey Club, whom it would be nevertheless ill-natured to torture with references of an unimportant character such as crop up at our mofussil sky meetings. If the Calcutta Turf Club can take upon itself to decide these in an amicable manner, and will retain on the premises a jar of sweet oil to pour over the troubled waters of every hack race in the country, it will do the Indian turf some service. But we venture to question its claim to decide great causes—affairs which, in our opinion, ought to go before a better recognised authority, though probably enough, not a more experienced one than the club in question. But, indeed, the Indian turf wants more than a referree to reanimate it to something of its pristine life and character. For some reasons, of which every man has his own particular fancy, racing has gone terribly down hill in India within the last twenty or thirty years. Some say it's all those *d——d* walers, others the telegraph; the more malignant ascribe the decadence of the turf to the advent of the competition wallahs, the least so, to the ladies. It is idle to try to discover any particular causes, among so many given, for the present unpopularity of the Indian turf. The best thing would be to try and set it on its legs again if it is an institution worth preserving, which we think it is. It would certainly help to this end to keep the turf free of disputation, but it is hard to know how that can be done unless some institution as authoritative as the Jockey Club on turf matters can be introduced to India. The Calcutta Turf Club may lay claim to the distinction of authority in these things, but unless its authority is accepted by every one that authority cannot count for much. Is it possible for the Club to strengthen itself by a Plebiscite of racing men and the promoters and stewards of Indian meetings everywhere? If it could do this, rechristen itself the Indian Jockey Club, and make it its business to encourage and foster sport in every possible way, perhaps there would be less to complain about than there is now of walks over, quarrels, and what not. If the club of the future could do more than this, and make betting a substitute for those petty pandemoniums,—race lotteries—they would put the Indian turf on a firmer foundation than it occupies at present. Betting is the natural concomitant of horse racing; it is what bread is to cheese, and for our own part we have often wondered how the Indian turf has managed to live so long without it.

POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

THE difficulties of transport on the G. I. P. Railway, which I have frequently written about lately, culminated yesterday morning in a six hours delay of the Bombay mail train, which should have left Poona at 4-45 a. m. but did not start till 11 a. m. The delay on this occasion was due to the breaking of an axle of one of the wagons near Barsee, and the consequent smashing up of eleven wagons and a brake-van, and the blocking of the line for some hours. But it is a suspicious circumstance that accidents occur very frequently now on the G. I. P. line, and that hardly a week passes without a breakdown involving a block of traffic somewhere between Lanowlee and Sholapore. Is it not possible that some of these accidents may be due to the overpowering strain put on the nerves and powers of endurance of the railway servants by the excessive work they are expected to go through? I know it is the fashion to say that the railway is only suffering from a deficiency of engine power, but I was struck the other day with the good sense of a remark made by a gentleman who knows a good deal about railways, and who said to me, "It is not more engines that are wanted but more engine drivers." It may be my stupidity, but I confess I cannot understand how traffic on the line above the Ghauts will be facilitated by an increase in the number of locomotives. Half the locomotive power already employed is already kept constantly out of work, because the traffic brought by the double line from Bombay is greater than the single line can carry, and the goods trains consequently spend the best part of their time in riding. To put on more trains would, it would seem to me, have the effect of stopping the traffic altogether. But I can well believe that, when engine drivers are earning some of them as much as Rs. 750 a month by working overtime, the labour they undertake must be more than can safely be entrusted to them, and that if other classes of railway servants are similarly overworked, the traffic arrangements would be rendered much more efficient by an addition to the number of men employed than by increasing the quantity of the traffic to be conveyed.

The railway authorities themselves would, I dare say, soon provide a proper remedy for a disorganisation which will soon have lasted a twelvemonth—for the traffic for mails, passengers, and goods was first thrown into confusion in December last, and has since gone from bad to worse—if they had the management of their line in their own hands. But, in point of fact, they seem to be quite powerless to act independently, and it is worthy of note that even the 100 engines said to have been recently ordered out for the G. I. P. Railway are intended to be used as a State reserve of locomotives, and will only be lent to the G. I. P. so long as the Government does not want them elsewhere. The real management of the guaranteed railways has been appropriated by the Government, which knows nothing of the business and naturally makes a mess of it. I am confident that the railway authorities would never of their own accord have made the signal blunder of stopping all the goods traffic between Jubbulpore and Nagpore and Bombay, and carrying grain for the famine districts in such quantities as far as I am now in the single line through the Deccan is unequal to conveying it all forward. The Government alone is responsible for the adoption of this ruinous policy, and I am surprised and sorry to find that Sir Richard Temple tries to justify this interference with the natural course of trade by alleging that it is indispensable to the salvation of human life in Madras. It is nothing of the kind. More grain would have been carried to Raichore if the Government had let the railway alone, and had refused to destroy the export trade of Bombay and to create an artificial famine in the Deccan by subordinating all other interests to those of the inhabitants of Madras. The Government can have little faith in or comprehension of those principles of Free Trade which it loudly professes to cherish, when it seizes the whole available railway carriage of the country, puts an embargo on the exportation of grain from India, and undertakes to fix prices in all the famine districts. Cavour said that anybody could govern with a state of siege, and similarly anybody ought to be able to suppress a famine with unlimited control of the grain supplies and the means of communication in India. But the Government of India claims for itself the peculiar administrative glory of being able to treat a famine scientifically, and to save life without injuring the permanent interests of the country. This claim can no longer be sustained without the abandonment by the State of its arbitrary dealings with the railways. The appointment of a syndicate to regulate applications for wagons is an ingenious device for shifting part of the Government's responsibility upon the mercantile community, but it can do no good unless there is a distinct change of policy with regard to the conveyance of goods traffic. The Government defends itself by boasting that, while it is throttling the export trade, it is developing the inland trade in grain; but it would not speak in this way if it had considered how disastrous will be the effect of the fall in prices that must follow the termination of the Famine, when the artificial channel into which trade has been diverted is suddenly closed, and is finds itself unable to regain its old and natural course. Sound policy requires that the Government should allow the grain of Upper India and the Central Provinces to be poured freely into Bombay by the Jubbulpore and Nagpore railways. Bombay would thus form a vast reservoir from which abundant supplies would be always forthcoming to feed the Deccan and Madras; and the efforts of Government might be limited to the legitimate task of seeing that the Railway Company carried as much grain as possible over the south-eastern line, and did not overtax its resources and destroy the general traffic—for which some provision must be made—by trying to do with a single the work of a double line.

The general impression left by Sir Richard Temple's elaborate speech of Saturday last is unfavourable. It is evident that Sir Richard fails to appreciate the magnitude of the evils of break of gauge, which were epigrammatically summed up by a member of Saturday's deputation in the remark that the Government, having taken off the export duty on grain, now propose to put on a transit duty instead. Sir Richard's speech was historical rather than argumentative, and he certainly did not put forth his whole strength when he attempted to reply to some of the speeches made on the other side. What, for instance, can be feebler than the suggestion that break of gauge might be remedied by the construction of a double line of narrow gauge railway instead of a single one? The remedy would only double the nuisance. There is, again, a touching simplicity in the argument that the cost of haulage on a narrow gauge line would be less, because a narrow gauge engine consumes less coal than a broad gauge engine does. On the same principle, it would be good economy to employ two little steamers to carry goods that might be carried in one large steamer. But Sir Richard cannot really believe in the narrow gauge, or he would never have recommended the Secretary of State to make the extension to Pahlunpore on the broad gauge. He says, indeed, that that extension should evidently be on the gauge of the Bombay and Baroda line; but why should it be, if break of gauge is but a slight evil? On his own showing Sir Richard should in consistency have saved £200,000 by narrow-gauging the Pahlunpore line, and spent the money thus saved on other narrow gauge lines. The only intelligible explanation of his conduct is, that he is himself a convert to the broad gauge, but that in his excessive loyalty to the Government of India he will not say a word which might seem to show that he favoured an agitation the object of which is to upset the declared policy of that Government.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was opened yesterday. The Governor was present, and the Commander-in-Chief had come up specially for the occasion from Bombay. Sir Charles Staveley's state of health does not improve, and it is generally reported that the doctors have advised him to go home. The Exhibition contains, as usual, a very interesting collection of works of industry, though the practice of selling all the best things before the Exhibition opens takes away from the pleasure which the public might feel in making purchases. There are some admirable stuffed heads of tigers, deer, &c., and cases of stuffed birds from the 3rd Hussars at Mhow, which found a quick sale.

It is now proposed that the troops shall only line the road from the railway station as far as the level crossing, about half way to Gunnesh Khind, on Saturday evening. This is a sensible arrangement, as there are not troops enough in camp to line the whole length of road effectively. Cards have been issued by the Governor and Miss Temple for an "At Home" on Saturday at 9 p. m.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY FROM BOMBAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(FROM AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 20.

BEING disgusted with the quiet, hum-drum monotonous life military men lead in India while such stirring war scenes as the bayonetting of defenceless women and children was going on in and around Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey elsewhere, I resolved to go and see for myself (at all events try to) what all these things meant. It required no effort on my part to leave the service, though I must confess it required great exertion and no small 'onteness on the part of self and friends to leave India. Safely embarked, however, on board one of the many steamers which now ply between Trieste and India, I set myself seriously to consider whether the successful rivalry which has forced the P. and O. Company to reduce their fares was, or was not, an advantage to Indian residents. I simply relate my own experiences and leave my readers to draw their own inferences.

I started—well no matter the date—in the steamer. I don't see I need do any more than state she was a foreigner bound to Trieste; also that she carried cargo, and was advertised as having limited accommodation for passengers. I found officers and men civility and attention itself, but as I spoke only Hindustanee, Mahratee, and Canarese, I found it rather difficult to converse in either Italian, Austrian, or French; and as the crew were equally fixed to address me in my native English, our communications were not calculated to be of the liveliest description. Eventually I did discover a man who understood but did not speak English, and later on one who had a smattering of my mother tongue. This I found out by muttering something one day about England and Russia, when I was suddenly interrupted by—"Gentleman, English are nobody now." I cultivated that gentleman from that moment, and I must say I found him a right good, obliging chap, and I owe him, as in fact all of them, many a good turn which I yet hope to live to repay.

Over twenty years in India does not give one an appetite all at once for European dishes, more especially those which do not appertain to old England. It was a novelty to me, for instance, to have a cup of coffee and a biscuit at 6 a.m. counted as a meal—to have cheese at breakfast—to have no meal, except as an extra, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m—to see a leg of mutton and other joints served up, cut into four junks, with other wonderful foreign concoctions. But I could have stood all this if I could have persuaded the steward that a tea-cup full of water was not enough to wash in, and if he could have explained to me why a bath could not be procured when the sea was at all rough. However, "all's well that ends well," and in due course of time I arrived at Port Said—14 days to Aden, and 7 more to Port Said. Here I had to change steamers, and learnt to my horror, that having come in a cargo steamer my steamer on which advertises for passengers, and that steamer is met by others of the line on this side, remember that as far as Port Said at least the accommodation for first and second class passengers is one and the same, likewise the table; and, if you are a wise man economise accordingly, as you can pay the difference, if you are proud, at Port Said, between that port and your destination and proceed first class. So far as I was personally concerned I accepted my fate for more reasons than one, and was not sorry that I did so. Provided there are no strong-minded females in the forward saloon who insist upon issuing from their small private cabin at ungodly hours in the morning and calling for their tea in the saloon which is surrounded by open bunks, I take it that gentlemen at least are quite as comfortable forward as aft, and save not an inconsiderable sum thereby. You can roam the ship all day, and have the same meals, while if (as happened to me) you are invaded by females as aforenamed, you have only to call the steward and express your intention of washing. As this operation had to be carried out in the saloon, the *ruse* is both pardonable and successful. I certainly did hear of one bashful man being kept in bed up to 12 noon by an obdurate female, but I apprehend that was his own fault.

I am not particularly well up in what contraband of war in private steamers belonging to companies of neutral Powers actually consists; but it certainly strikes me that horses for Constantinople, questionable looking syces who openly declare themselves soldiers and act as such, also soldiers in plain clothing, and suspicious looking bundles which occasionally break while hoisting, and shower bullets by thousands into the bottom of the lighter, would appear to me to come within the nomenclature, but "I suppose it is all right," as one of the ship officers remarked to me with a knowing smile. I may state, *en passant*, that the top of said bundle or basket was packed with fruit, and that we shipped a large quantity of similar packages at the same port. After all I imagine that the Turks are only doing here what the Russians are doing in other quarters of the globe.

Had a man both money and leisure—neither available, I am afraid, in these days—a very pleasant trip might be undertaken from Port Said along the coast to Constantinople, stopping at all places of interest, (which by availing yourself of the constant steam communication could easily be done,) and ready, as you well know, there are many places well worth seeing in connection with Scripture and modern history. The Greek Christians, or whatever they are called along these coasts, are not, I should say, any accession to the wealth or strength of the Turk, nor will they be so to Russia, should they ever come under her rule. They struck me as an indolent race in reality, and, with the exception that they have at present some rapture with the Turks, profoundly indifferent as to whom they serve. Over and over again they told me that they cared nothing who reigns, provided they are allowed to do as they like; but that as for fighting or serving they have no gun and never had, and never will have any intention of so doing. I speak, mind you, of the sea coast only. At present vessels are not allowed to enter any of these ports after dusk; and this embargo will, I presume, not be removed till after the war has come to a conclusion.

I have read so much regarding the approach to Constantinople from the sea, and have so often had the same drummed into me by those most unpardonable bores I have met, that you will not be surprised to learn that I was most grievously disappointed when we sighted the city. Brockhaus talks of the gorgeous panorama of towering palaces floating one over the other which opens before the voyageur, and adds that the steamer itself seems to share in the general excitement, and "to bound with increased speed towards that city of palaces." Possibly, too long an acquaintance with native cities in India of a very similar general look may have made me indifferent to such sights; but I confess I viewed nothing but what appeared to me to be a thriving but very smoky and dirty city, and I may add, that a nearer acquaintance with such portions as I have visited, bar Pera, have not made me alter my opinion.

I am not quite such a fool as to attempt to describe Constantinople at this time of day, *à la correspondent*—you must have been heartily sick of such descriptions long since. Having landed I went in search of a bed, and, having found that, went to look for my "influence" No. 1. That worthy man, however, is quite ubiquitous. I went up the Bosphorus to look for him, and found he had just gone to Constantinople. I go back as fast as the steamer can carry me and call at the Club (I speak advisedly, there is only one). There I find he has just embarked to return to his house in the Bosphorus. I give it up for the day, but only to renew my search the next, in vain, it is a fact,—unless you know the time and the place to spot your man in Constantinople you will miss him. My other "influence" being absent altogether on other duty, I confined myself to rambling about, seeking what I could find out. Oddly enough in this place no one appears to know anything. When you ask him, if indeed you venture to do so, he looks at you suspiciously, and either gives you an evasive answer, or murmurs gently that he believes the Turks are now getting the best it. As you doubtless already know, any newspaper expressing a different opinion to the official report is at once suppressed; but what I cannot understand is, that these papers quickly re-appear under a different name. For instance, you may see a board with, say, the *Semaphore* published weekly; next day you know this paper is suppressed. But pass by the office and you will find suspended under the *Semaphore* the *Lightning*, and so on *ad infinitum*. Consequently, except when the English papers come in, we have no really authentic news but have to depend entirely upon what we are told. The Greeks and sundry other families evidently consider Constantinople no safe place to stop in: many have already gone, more are preparing to move, and many have made their preparations, remitted all available cash, and stand ready to move out as the Russians move in. What the Greeks have to fear from the Russians is a mystery to me, but I suppose these people know their own business best.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I agree with you that, notwithstanding the Municipal Commissioner's *penchant for al fresco* concerts, the citizens of Bombay ought to see that the Town Council protects their rights in the matter of Messrs. Bouneville's proposals. I think it would be most objectionable to have circuses in the Victoria Gardens, and I think it will be a subject for regret if some precautions are not taken to ensure the public getting good liquor at the bars it is intended to erect. I have had some painful experiences with bad liquor in public gardens in this city, and I should be sorry if any company got it in their power to supply whatever liquors they chose to give to people who, when excited, may not be particular about what they take. To prevent the Gardens from being converted into an Arcadian grove for the philanderings of Corydons and public Phyllises, it will be necessary to increase the police establishment in the Gardens, and I question very much whether the offer of Rs. 5,000 per annum, which appeared to captivate the majority of the Town Council, will be sufficient to meet all the additional expenses which will be thrown upon the Municipality.

W.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

A CALCUTTA BANKER FOUND GUILTY OF PERJURY.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

Janoky Nauth Roy, a wealthy native banker of Calcutta, and an honorary magistrate, who was on his trial at the present Criminal Sessions for forgery and perjury, has been convicted on the latter charge, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 20,000, in default a year's imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY AND POONA CRICKET MATCH.

POONA, SEPT. 18.

Bombay in their second innings, for five wickets down, scored 171, whereof Moore made 54, and Harrison 41—both not out. Wyer made 28. Weather permitting, the match will be concluded to-morrow.

POONA RACES.

POONA, SEPT. 18.

PONY PLATE.

Electric	1
Leotard	2
Scout	3

Distance, ½ mile; time, 58 secs.

HANDICAP FOR WINNERS.

Nonpariel	1
Prince	2
Ariel	3

Nine ran. Distance, 2 miles; time, 3 mins. 58 secs.

GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

Dutchman	1
Judge Advocate	2
Kamil	3

Nine ran. Distance, 1½ miles; time, 3 mins.

POONA HANDICAP.

Fireman	1 †
Hunter	1 †
Pegasus	2

† Dead heat.

Seven ran. Distance, 2 miles; time, 3 mins. 48 secs.

SELLING RACE.

Electric	1
Dreadnought	2
Kitano	3

Eight ran. Distance, 1 mile; time, 1 min. 9 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the famine in Southern India now amounts to £165,000.

NEWS OF STANLEY THE EXPLORER.

News has been received that Mr. H. W. Stanley, the African explorer, has crossed the Continent of Africa and arrived on the West Coast. He has proved the identity between the Lualaba and Congo Rivers.

THE SERVIAN ARMY.

It is semi-officially denied that the Servian troops are marching towards the frontier, but on the contrary they have returned to their quarters having finished the usual autumn manœuvres.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 18,

The army under the Command of the Grand Duke Alexander (the Czarewitch), which now occupies the line of the River Jantra, has been strongly reinforced. A great battle with the force under Mehemet Pasha is believed to be imminent.

WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM POLAND.

The Russian Army in Poland has been ordered to proceed to Bulgaria to reinforce the army there.

German troops will guard the frontier of the Polish provinces of Russia.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE WINTER.

General Todleben is planning winter camps for the Russians at Matchin, Hirsova, Sistova and Nicopolis, and is fortifying the approaches to the bridges over the Danube.

Bosnia has been placed in a state of siege.

LONDON, SEPT. 17, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sales firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.	
Fair Dhollera	5 1-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106¼
Bar Silver	54½
Arrivals—Hannibal and Abraman.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time	Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—			
Via Teheran (perfect)	18th— 2 0 p.m.	0	25
„ Turkey (do.)	17 h—11 35 a.m.	18	16
„ Suez (do.)	18 h—12 50 p.m.	0	40
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—			
Via Teheran (perfect)	17th— 6 46 p.m.	1	35
„ Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.	
„ Suez (do.)	18th—10 30 a.m.	1	28
FROM AMERICA—			
Via Teheran (perfect)	18th— nil.	nil.	
„ Turkey (do.)	do.	do.	
„ Suez (do.)	17th— do.	do.	
FROM CHINA—			
Via Amoor	do.	do.	
„ Singapore (perfect)	18th— 3 2	do.	
FROM AUSTRALIA—			
Via Singapore no messages.			

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	2	30	0	3
„ Galle	....	....	....	....
„ Kurrachee	0	15	0	1
„ Madras	1	24	0	3

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 18.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. N. W., ther. max. 86, W. B. 79, ther. 76.

CANARA, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. five, ther. 80, bar. 30·12.

MANGALORE, 7 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N.E. N.W., ther. 86, max. 90, bar. 29·91.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.E. ther. 86, max. 90, bar. 29·91.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. N. W., light, ther. 87.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Friday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy.....As 4

THE VICEROY'S PROGRESS.

H. E. the Viceroy left Ootacamund on Monday at 7 a. m. and arrived at Mysore at 10·30 p. m., having travelled ninety miles, and inspected cinchona plantations near Ootacamund and coffee plantations in the lower ghats *en route*. Yesterday the Viceroy received a visit from the Maharaja of Mysore, and returned it. There was to be a grand banquet at the palace in the evening. The Viceroy was to receive a deputation of Coorg planters. He leaves Mysore to-day for Bangalore, and according to present arrangements will reach Simla on the 27th inst.

THE daily weather reports up to the 18th show good rainfall and prospects improved in Upper Godavery and the Central Provinces. Elsewhere there is no change to report.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, after a trial which lasted two days before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury, John Mackie Sutherland, a station master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company at the Gadawarra station, Central Provinces, was pronounced innocent of the charge of receiving a bribe of Rs. 225 from one Jairam Kessowjee for supplying waggons to him for the transport of grain from that station to Bombay. The Gadawarra station is situated on the line between Jubbulpore and Bhosawul, and forms what is called a roadside station, which had, during the prevailing famine, become a depot of grain owing to the want of sufficient means of transport. In consequence of complaints made to the railway authorities that considerable favour was shown to certain merchants in the transport of grain, a circular was issued on the 15 h December 1876, directing station masters to keep a register of all grain bags piled at their respective stations and to communicate daily as to the supply of empty waggons with the District Traffic Inspector, Mr. John Johnson. Under that circular, it was the duty of each station master daily to telegraph to Mr. Johnson the number of grain bags piled at his station, and the latter officer was to apportion to each station the available number of waggons. On the 25th February last the prisoner telegraphed to Mr. Johnson that there were at his station 13,557 grain bags awaiting transport. On the following day, Mr. Johnson went to the station, counted the bags, and found them to be only 6,026, instead of 13,557. The grain register had not been properly kept; and it appeared that some 112 waggons had been appropriated by the prisoner for his own gain. Of these 75 were given for the use of Jairam Kessewjee, who on the 13th March last paid him Rs. 225 for the favour he had been shown. In April last, complaints were made to Mr. Conder that prisoner had been receiving bribes; and on the statement made by Jairam, prisoner was suspended. By desire of his superiors, prisoner charged Jairam with defamation in falsely accusing him of having received a bribe; but the charge was dismissed by Major Grace, who was of opinion that prisoner should be prosecuted. Hence the prosecution which broke down yesterday.

THE following letter, dated 10th inst., giving some gratifying information on the condition and prospects of the Southern Mahratta Country, is published in the *Indu Prakash*: "The average fall of rain in this part of the country has been from 6 to 8 inches, since the 29th of the last month. Rain had held off one whole month before that time, and consequently the crops had almost withered, and all hopes of their being ever revived had been entirely lost; but the sudden breaking in of the monsoon has now altogether changed the whole aspect of the surrounding country; the crops have shaken off their faded appearance and have been growing with double vigour. The fields for the winter crops are now being sown. If one or two good falls of rain take place here at the interval of a month or two, famine will undoubtedly be a thing of the past, at least as far as the Southern Mahratta Country is concerned."

THE attention of the Postmaster General of India has been directed to the case of Jibon Kisto Mittra and others *versus* Saroda Prosad Ghosal and others, in the Calcutta High Court the other day, in which the Court expressed very plainly its opinion that the evidence disclosed a conspiracy, to which the Treasurer and the Postmaster of Calcutta were parties, to enable the former to appropriate to his own use Government paper of the value of Rs. 5,000 deposited by him as security, instead of restoring it to its owners, who had given notice of their lien on it to the Postmaster. Mr. Monteath is understood to have telegraphed instructions to the Postmaster of Bengal how to deal with the case, but their precise nature has not transpired.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* tells us that a "panic has seized some of the vernacular papers in consequence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's address on the Vernacular Press. We are informed that the proprietor of the *Samaj Durpan* has resolved to discontinue his paper. His farewell address has been laid before us, and barring a few sentences here and there, which we wish had been omitted, it has been conceived in a fair spirit. It is written in sorrow. We should be exceedingly sorry if Mr. Eden's address should lead to the extinction of the Vernacular Press. We doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor aimed at this result. The Vernacular Press, notwithstanding its short-comings, is a useful educational agency, a legitimate channel for the diffusion of Indian thought. The conductors of the Vernacular papers should put their houses in order, and not shut them up altogether."

A SAD story comes from the North-West: On Saturday week, a man, named Sheodin, a Brahmin by caste, was hanged in the Allahabad jail. He was charged with murder, in which his three cousins and mother were implicated. Three of them have been imprisoned for life, and one, who escaped, has also been sentenced to death; but he is still at large. The manner in which the murder was committed was briefly this. Sheodin had a sister who was seduced by a Thakur of his native village. The brothers being unable to restrain their sister from carrying on her guilty amours with the Thakur, expelled her from their home, and she lived away somewhere with her lover for two years. He, however, being instigated by some zemindar who was inimical to the brothers, took a house close to theirs and lived there with his paramour. This, of course, greatly enraged the brothers, who in a scuffle killed him. The friends of Sheodin petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor to commute the sentence of death passed on him, but His Honor declined to accede to their prayer.

THE Hon. Mr. Eden, in a circular lately addressed to all Commissioners, has commented with great severity on the proceedings of Magistrates and Police Officers in connection with what are known as the "bad livelihood" sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As our readers are probably aware, Chapter XXXVIII. of the Code authorizes Magistrates to call upon persons who have no ostensible means of livelihood, or who are of notoriously bad or dangerous character, to give security for their good behaviour, and, in case they fail to do so, to sentence the defaulters to imprisonment, which may be rigorous, for a term ordinarily not exceeding one year. Of late, very vigorous action has been taken in Bengal under these provisions of the law, and there has been consequently a considerable increase in the number of suspects brought before the Courts. In 1876 no less than 3,618, out of 5,062 sent up by the police, were ordered to furnish security for their good behaviour; and the great majority of these, being unable to comply with the order, were sentenced to imprisonment. Mr. Eden is very much shocked at this state of affairs, and records his opinion that there is no greater indication of an "inefficient and idle police, and a careless and inconsiderate Magistracy, than the admission that crime cannot be checked without locking up, precisely as if they were convicted criminals, all persons of whom it is thought, or said, by their enemies or neighbours, that they are persons who may possibly, at some future time or another, commit an offence."

IN some districts of China famine threatens, and in others dire distress has already set in. A letter dated Tientsin, August 2nd, says, "From all directions, far and near, there comes the one story. What the locusts have left, the drought and heat are drying up. The fields are the picture of desolation. The prospect is most disheartening. I think all the gods in the Chinese pantheon must have been invoked by this time, from what I have heard of the praying for rain. Inside the East Gate, a dragon about four feet long is suspended, head downwards, among some withered branches. A constant stream of water is kept flowing from the dragon's mouth, and on poles among the branches are yellow strips of paper, having such inscriptions as, "There should fall a heavy rain," "There will certainly be rain," "A great rain will descend." The sickness and mortality in the city are very great, and are likely to increase very much unless a change comes in the weather. I think such a season has not been known here since foreigners came to the port.—Aug. 6th. Most refreshing and copious showers have come to the relief of the parched ground, but the Chinese say it is too late to affect the growing crops materially. It is in time, however, for the autumn cabbage —the vegetable crop of the North."

THE *Statesman*:—The evident devotion to truth —the fidelity to facts—of the foremost men of science, ought to disarm the suspicion with which they are too often regarded by those who, knowing little of science, esteem the truths and conclusions of religion as beyond price. There is profound satisfaction in turning from the casuistical subterfuges with which religious men too commonly delude themselves, to the manly honesty which knows no concealment and no equivocation, so characteristic of the school of modern scientists. The contrast is forced upon us, when we find the one class of men grasping every semblance of an argument in support of views that cannot be maintained, and the other class sternly rejecting every argument resting on facts that will not stand the severest tests that science can apply. Nothing, for instance, would be more grateful to an enthusiastic evolutionist than the establishment of the doctrine of spontaneous generation, once Huxley has called it, with greater scientific precision, abiogenesis. The most important "missing link" in the chain of development is not that between man and brute, but the primal link connecting the organic with the inorganic. Organic life must have had a beginning; and the thorough-going evolutionist, never satisfied with an assumption, is not content with supposing that it was begun without natural antecedent, by a single creative act, but is now labouring to detect its production out of inorganic matter, as earnestly as ever alchemist of old searched for the *elixir vitæ*. What we remark as so singular and healthy is the just scepticism with which every supposed discovery of abiogenesis is tested and rejected; the frankness with which these men tell us, that the result of all their observations and experiments hitherto has been to confirm more than ever the truth of the aphorism, *omne vivum e vivo*; every living organism has had a living organic parent. Science has traced the stream of organic life back to the tiniest thread—tiny almost to invisibility; but it has never been able to reach a point where it could say, "Here it begins"; and there seems to be little hope that it ever will.

THE *Madras Mail*:—Surely it will be wise for the Bishops to perceive the difference between ecclesiastical matters in England and in India, and to discern, moreover, the signs of the times. Their existence here is by no means so secure as to allow of an abuse of power. And as they see that their power here is different from their power there, and that the provincial conferences, and synods, and informal courts, by which they, therefore, seek to acquire and systematise their authority, possess no judicial functions, and hence are not recognised by the Societies; as they discover that what is illegal in England, such as building churches and paying clergy in spite of episcopal protest, is not illegal in India, they will, it is hoped, also see that discretion is the best part of valour, and henceforth claim to exercise a veto upon the appointment of a Missionary in holy orders, "only for some legal disqualification," and, like their brethren at home, be content to leave the clergy responsible for the lay agents under them. The Bishop of Durham's manly and sensible rejoinder to the reply of the Bishop of Calcutta, however humiliating it must be for one Bishop to be corrected by another, can hardly fail to exercise a wholesome check on Indian episcopal assumptions. The true and only solution of the present difficulty is without doubt to be found in the appointment of Missionary Bishops—such as Drs. Caldwell and Sargent—taken from the ranks of experienced Missionaries or the native clergy; consecrated, so long as the Establishment continues, under Royal License; but who, being paid by Voluntary Societies, would be untrammelled by connection with the Government and by political duties, and be able to devote themselves to the interests of those who voluntarily submit to their jurisdiction. This would leave to the Crown Bishops—if clergymen as well as churches really require to be overlooked—their proper European work, which, according to the original understanding, should be limited to the providing and superintending of religious instruction for the officials sent out to govern the country.

A CORRESPONDENT points out, that in Cashmere, the *Trapa bispinosa*, Hindee Singhara, *Anglice* Water nut, is very extensively cultivated, and the Cashmere authorities admitted, that for five months thirty-thousand human beings lived on this nut, and that an annual revenue of £100,000, or ten lacs of rupees, was derived therefrom.

WE regret to hear of the loss of the British barque Gloucester whilst on her voyage from Newcastle (N.S.W.) to Hongkong. The agents have received the following telegram, dated Sydney, 4th Aug.: "The Gloucester foundered 29th July. All hands saved." The Gloucester was a vessel of 526 tons, built in Sunderland in 1852, and was commanded by Captain Vincent.

THE following announcement, published in a Portuguese newspaper, contains an ingenious idea: A young lady, aged twenty-two, possessing all the qualifications necessary for making a good wife, poor, but accustomed to a certain degree of comfort, desires to marry, having been left in a difficult position by the death of a lady who has been to her as a mother since her birth. She desires to bring to her husband a marriage portion of 40,000*fr.*, and in order to do this she will marry anyone who complies with the following conditions. The man who wishes to become her husband must take tickets in a lottery, which is about to be held, the price of each ticket being 10*fr.* When 8,000 tickets have been disposed of the amount due for them will be collected and placed in the Bank of Vizeu, invested in the name of the civil governor of that town, if, as may be expected will be the case, he will give his consent. The numbers will then be drawn in the presence of the judge of the district, the director of the Asylum of Vizeu, and of the civil governor, who will preside on the occasion. The drawers of the winning number will then receive, immediately after the celebration of the marriage, 40,000*fr.* and also the interest of the other 40,000*fr.*, which will form the dowry of his wife. Should the winner be unable from any cause to marry the person making this announcement, he may cede his right; or should the marriage not take place at all, the sum subscribed will be handed over to a charitable institution at Vizeu.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* has an interesting article on "the Order of the Bath," *apropos* of the investiture of the Bath held by her Majesty at Osborne the other day, when an unusually large number of G. C. B.s and K. C. B.s were made. It was at Westminster that the last of the old Knights of the Bath were made by Charles II., on the eve of his coronation, although they afterwards attended at the Tower and took their place in the coronation procession. The batch consisted of sixty-eight candidates, who, being assembled in the Court of Requests, were summoned by a herald and marshalled before the Duke of Ormond, Lord High Steward. They then went to the Abbey and attended evening prayers, and came back to supper in the Court of Requests. When supper was over the Treasurer of the Household conducted them to their dormitories in the Parliament House. "They were lodged," says Anstis, "in pallets covered with red say, each having a demi tester without, curtains of the same stuff, and an escutcheon of arms on every tester; at the foot of every pallet (which were set at equal distances from each other both in the Painted Chamber and the Lords' House) was a bathing tub covered without and within with twenty or four-and-twenty ells of fine linen, with a cross hoop over it, covered with red say, and a carpet by the side of it. The rooms being voided, each bathed himself more or less as he thought fit, and so went to rest." In the morning the knights robed themselves as pilgrims and marched in order to Henry VII.'s Chapel, conducted by the officers of arms in their tabards. There they were presented, six at a time, to the Lord High Steward, the Lord High Constable (Earl of Northumberland), the Lord Great Chamberlain (Earl of Lindsey), the Earl Marshal (Earl of Suffolk), and the Lord Chamberlain of the Household (Earl of Manchester), who presided over the ceremony by special commission. After receiving an admonition from Garter King of Arms on knightly duties and virtues, they each swore to observe the tenor of it on the Gospels handed to them by Norroy King of Arms. When the oath had been administered, the great officers of State retired, and the knights also retired, and, laying aside their weeds, put on suits of white satin, over which they wore surcoats of crimson taffeta lined with white, and mantles of the same, having cordons of white silk and knobs of red silk and gold. They wore, too, white boots, white gloves, and white hats and feathers. Thus dressed they dined at the Palace of Westminster, and afterwards went in procession to the Banqueting House at Whitehall. There they were received by the King sitting under a canopy of State, and each knight received the "accolade" from the King with the sword of State, the King hanging the knight's sword and the collar of the order round his neck. "As," it is said by the historian, "it would have consumed too much time to put the spurs on so many knights, the King desired that the Earl of Lincoln should simply touch the right heel each with the spur." Then they all went to the Chapel Royal and received a further admonition from the dean, and having made oblations of their swords redeemed them by paying each an angel of gold. At the door of the chapel as they went out stood the King's Master Cook, "holding a large chopping-knife in his hand; before him was a little table covered with a linen cloth," and as each knight passed by he said to him, "Sir, you know what a great oath you have taken, which is to defend the Gospel, succour the widows and fatherless, and right the wronged; which, if you perform and keep, will be to your great honour: but, if you break it, I must hack off your spurs from your heels as unworthy of this dignity, which will be a great dishonour to you, which God forbid." With the exception of the preliminary subtlety, but including the speech of the King's Master Cook, similar ceremonies were performed at the installation of the first incorporated body of Knights of the Bath, on Thursday, June 17, 1725.

IT is said that there is a strange dread in the minds of a section of the clergy at home, that the middle and working classes are displaying a leaning towards the doctrines of Mahomet! Some months ago a well-known firm of publishers brought out a cheap edition of the Koran. This book had an extraordinary sale, sufficient, it would seem, to alarm many earnest members of the metropolitan clergy, who are about to issue an exposure of the errors of Islamism from the pen of a learned English divine. Probably, however, the interest attaching to the Russo-Turkish war, and a desire to learn the manner of religion practised by the Turks, had more to do with this extraordinary sale than any religious bias towards the faith of Islam. It may be doubted whether ninety out of a hundred of the purchasers of this cheap edition have read even half-way through it. One of the most eminent critics of our day and an earnest admirer of the character and genius of Mahomet says that the Koran is the most toilsome reading he ever undertook. He describes this latest terror of the clergy as "a wearisome, confused jumble; crude, recondite, endless iterations, long-windedness, entanglement; insupportable stupidity, in short! Nothing but a sense of duty could carry any European through the Koran."

THE GREAT PERJURY CASE AT CALCUTTA.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* JONOKY NATH ROY.

THIS case has created a great sensation in Calcutta, the evidence in which, as given before the Police Magistrate, we have printed from time to time. The defendant is a man of high standing as a banker in that city, and he is besides on the roll of honorary magistrates. On Saturday last the accused was put on his trial at the Criminal Sessions for forgery and perjury, but according to a special telegram which we publish in another column, the latter count alone has been sustained. The *Statesman* of the 16th publishes the following brief notice of the first day's trial:—

The following gentlemen composed the Special Jury to try this case:—M. C. Malcbus, E. C. S. Mackenzie, Mohendro Narrain Dass, Omesh Chunder Mitter, K. M. Russell, T. Carritt, Ahmed Cumroodeen, S. M. Emin and H. M. Rostomjee. Mr. H. D. Bell, Standing Counsel, with Mr. Jackson conducted the prosecution, instructed by the Government Solicitor; and Messrs. Branson, Ghose, and Bannerjee, instructed by Mr. Pittar, defended the prisoner.

The court was crowded with Europeans and natives, and before the prosecution opened proceedings, his Lordship, the Hon. Pitt Kennedy, said that he thought it right to state in open Court that he had received very many letters regarding the case. For the information of the witnesses and others who, he thought, might be informed, evinced great interest in the case and who were possibly in Court, his Lordship wished to say openly, that as it was certainly wrong to have addressed such letters to him, he had taken no notice of them but handed them over to the Government Solicitor. The facts of the case have from time to time been so fully reported during the preliminary investigations before Mr. Marsden, that it is needless to mention them again as they were narrated by the Standing Counsel to the jury. Mr. Bell, however, wound up by saying that he would watch with feelings of the utmost curiosity the answer to the clear proven charges which was going to be made by the learned counsel for the defence. Only two witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and the case stands adjourned till Monday.

A NEGLECTED COTTON PLANT.

(*Correspondent Delhi Gazette.*)

THE famine rages in Southern India, the only part of the Empire in which the *Gossypium Arboreum* grows and flourishes, and is utterly neglected by the agriculturists because the Brahmins look upon this king of the cotton producing plants as sacred, and only to be cultivated in the immediate vicinity of temples. It is known to bear cotton within the year, and continues to do so for twenty years in succession, and is in pod for over six months. Now it stands to reason, that if sixty acres of this cotton are in one season planted by 60 men, and 60 acres of ordinary or annual cotton by 60 other men, that the proprietors of the acre of cotton which will, once sown, bear for 20 years are, as far as mere agriculture labour is concerned, nineteen times better off than the men obliged to sow the annual cotton. The latter at the outside will not yield pods for three months, and then only in a small quantity, whereas the sacred cotton bears abundantly *ab initio*, and the crop of pods keeps on increasing with the size and development of the tree, which attains a growth of 20 feet, and is not to be considered as a dwarf variety of the cotton tree (bombax heptaphyllum,) or "*asemul*," which grows to a great height and produces a silky fibre which cannot be spun into thread, whilst the cotton produced by the tree under notice yields the thread with which the Brahmins manufacture the *Jun-naeo*, or sacred Brahminical cord, worn by the race from day of the investiture to time of incineration, when it is consumed with the mortal remains of the wearer. This sacred cotton tree is to be found in Arabia Felix, and also in Africa, where "thirty varieties of cotton have been found growing spontaneously. A missionary says he has stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree in a Gonlah village, so heavily laden with balls that it was propped up with forked sticks to prevent it from breaking under its own weight. The cotton was equal to that of any country. The natives manufacture cotton goods extensively." We have this cotton tree in India, and perhaps a future famine may lead to its compulsory cultivation.

BOMBAY.

A MILITARY DESERTER.—Private John Day, of H. M's 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, at present stationed at POONA, was yesterday arrested by Mr. Inspector Hugh Gough, at a common eating house at Camatcepoora, as a deserter. He has been handed over to the military authorities at Colaba.

THE following is the comparative statement of rainfall at Tulsi:—

	Up to 15 Sept. 1877. In. cts.	Up to 16 Sept. 1876. In. cts.
Municipal Bungalow gauge	46 92	55 72
Valley house gauge	36 96	44 —
Office gauge	42 11	60 91

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, at the Gymkhana to-day at 5.30 p. m.:

Quick March	One More Glass before we part.....Hare.
Quadrille	Bon Jour .....Zikoff.
Selection	The Grand Duchess .....Offenbach.
Valse	Morcebather .....Strauss.
Galop	Flick and Flock .....Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Dhondee Ramjee. Deceased was a sawyer, employed at the B. B. and C. I. R. Workshops at Parell. On the previous day he met with an accident by being jammed between a travelling crane and an iron column. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally jammed between an iron column and a crane."

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—We are informed that on Sunday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, a display of athletic and swimming feats will be held by the members of the Girgaum Gymnasium and swimming bath, in the back compound of the residence of the late Juggunnath Sunkersett, Girgaum. Several small prizes are offered for competition, and outsiders will be allowed to compete for them. It is proposed by the promoters of these sports to devote half of the nett proceeds to the famine fund. This bath deserves encouragement at the hands of those who are well-wishers of the physical education of natives.

THE *Indian Mirror* remarks that "the wisest thing that the Government of India did after the deposition of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar was to restore the ancient dynasty to Baroda, and to place the government in the hands of an able and trusted adviser like Sir Mahadeva Rao. The wisdom of this policy has been more than vindicated by the results of one year's administration of the Baroda State. Without bringing in comparisons which, in the present case, must necessarily be odious, we question whether any province or State in India could have been better governed than Baroda during the year after the momentous events of 1875. Sir Mahadeva Rao had a perfectly Herculean task to accomplish."

MR. DADPATRAM HEMATRAM has written a letter to the Government of India, submitting a novel financial plan by which to raise funds for the construction of the Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere. We give it in his own words:—

"I beg most humbly to submit for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, a project which would enable Government to raise money required for the construction of the line in such a manner that within 52 years the principal spent upon the construction of the line, and the interest thereof, would all be wiped off, and the line remain the property of Government without any money standing against its cost of construction. At the rate of about Rs. 56,000 per mile which the line is supposed to cost, rolling stock included, Government would require a crore and a half of rupees to construct the 267 miles now remaining to be done. I beg most humbly to propose that this sum be raised by Government issuing 60,000 bonds of Rs. 250 each, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum. Having raised the sum Government should set aside off Rs. 7,50,000 per annum as interest charges on the sum of Rs. 1,50,00,000, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This sum of Rs. 7,50,000 shall be paid to bondholders for interest and in bonuses as shown in the Statement herewith attached. It is proposed that a lottery be drawn every year three times, and bondholders obtaining a prize (some of which is below the original value of the bond) shall forfeit the same to Government. By this plan, as the statement will show, no bondholder will less than 5 per cent. for his money or lose his principal, and still the entire sum shall have been paid-off by Government within 52 years. At this rate Government shall get the line for *the interest money only*, the principal having paid off; but as this line is a reproductive work and will pay over seven per cent., according to competent authorities, the interest will be more than covered by its earnings. Viewed in this light, Government shall have made the line without being a pie out of pocket for its construction. Supposing that the line will at the very lowest computation earn six per cent., three years after the work is started the figure show that Government shall have made Rs. 82,14,580, instead of losing on account of 5 per cent. written off by them.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of ₹ one Pallies	Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of ₹ one Pallies	Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—			RICE—		
Khandwa	21	46	Jeerasal	2	63
Pisi	23	36	Bengal	24	60
Punni	24	57	Inferior quality	27	50
			Patni	22	47
GRAM—			OOSIN—		
Jamkumni	3	40	Nagpore	24	40
Ghati	23	37	Gogari	28	38
Surati	28	36½	Cawnpore	25	38
Kurrachee	22	36½	MUG—		
			Cutchee	22	50
BAJREE—			Kurrachee	22	45
Mulkapuri	22	46	DALS—		
Kurrachee	3	43	Surti Toor dal	22	60
PEAS—			Dry ditto	28	40
Bard	23	38	Gram dal	22	46
Surati	22	37			

4 seers make 1 pallie, 17 pallies make 1 phura, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

THE BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AT the last monthly meeting of the Bombay Asiatic Society, a paper was read that had been put into shape by Dr. C. Codrington, recently Secretary of the Society, the material having been furnished by Pandit Bhagwanlal. Its subject related to certain coins "of the Andhra-Bhritya dynasty," found near Kolepore, the inscription and dates on which belonging to the first and second centuries of our era serve to give more distinct form to Prinsep and Lassen's provisional alphabets of ancient Indian forms from inscriptions dated B.C. and A.D. All this is worked out carefully by Pandit Bhagwanlal's comparison of the legends on the coins with what had already been established by previous enquiries on the subject. The glimpses thus revealed of this ancient Deccan Kingdom have a certain general interest as pertaining to the period when the Brahminical and Bhuddist faiths were for a while content to live in apparent harmony. Some members of this dynasty held the former and others the latter creed, while with others the tenets and the usages of both seem to have been cherished in a tolerant spirit. The popular method of accounting for the mixed aspect which the few architectural and other relics of these catholic or accommodating princes present is that of ascribing them to Jainism—a system which cannot be definitely recognised, until long after the time to which the coins and inscriptions in question are referred. But it is plain from the legends and names which thus turn up that this still rather obscure and mysterious episode in the history of Southern India, that it had one characteristic of a golden age, namely, that the Ranees and other notable women of the day had prominent if not pre-eminent influence in affairs. It is on this aspect of it that Mr. Thomas, the eminent numismatist, descants in a recent article in the *Indian Antiquary*, founded in the same coins as those described by Pundit Bhagwanlal and Dr. Codrington. Passages from this article of Mr. Thomas's were read by the Rao Sahib Wamanrah N. Mundilk, who presided. Professor B. G. Bhandarkar, who moved the vote of thanks to the authors of the paper, took occasion to point out that much has already appeared on this subject in the Society's Journal, and also in the Madras Society's Transactions. The Hon'ble Mr. B. West, Vice President of the Society, seconded this vote of thanks. Several scientific and other important works presented to the Society were laid on the table and the receipt of them formally acknowledged.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *vs.* UNION.

A MATCH was played yesterday between an eleven of the Bombay Gymkhana and an eleven of the Union Cricket Club. The Gymkhana men went to the wicket first and scored 134. The Union commenced their innings after tiffin and had run up 100 runs when the third wicket fell. It now appeared to be a "moral" for them, but the scoring was very slow, and towards the end it became probable that there would be a close fight for the victory. The winning hit was given when three more wickets to go down, but that hit was the last, the three remaining wickets falling without any addition being made to the score. The totals were thus left—Gymkhans, 134; Union, 135. Harrington, for the Union, played a very steady careful innings, and was only disposed of at last, after being at the wickets about three hours and scoring 50, by "being given out leg-before-wicket. The scores were:—

GYMKHANA.

N. Oliver, ct Gardiner, b Pritchard	19
Young, ct Strip, b Harrington	12
Maule, b Pritchard	15
McHinch, b Harrington	19
Mull, b Strip	17
J. Oliver, c Pritchard	2
Campbell, run out	6
Moir, b Harrington	12
Remington, ct McKenzie, b Harrington	5
McGavin, ct Gardiner, b Harrington	3
Murray, not out	4
b 13; l b 2; w 5	20
	134

UNION.

Herb. Harrington, l b w, b Murray	50
Strip, ct Maule, b N Oliver	23
Hem. Harrington, b Maule	11
Penstone, run out	16
Gardner, ct Mull, b Murray	1
Pritchard, b McHinch	1
McGarvey, ct Moir, b Murray	14
McKenzie, b Murray	0
Morris, not out	0
Thompson, l b w, b Murray	0
Walsh, b Murray	0
b 6; w 6	12
	135

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LOSS OF THE SHIP PERONIA.

THE Marine Court, composed of Mr. W. Webb Magistrate, Captain Henry Morland, John Gordon, Esq., and Captain John Casey, re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court to enquire into the circumstances connected with the stranding and wreck of the Bri ish ship Peronia, off the Portuguese settlement of Diu, on the 23rd July last.

Mr. Cleveland, Acting Government Solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government, and Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the captain and owners of that vessel.

Captain Alexander Campbell was re-called, re-sworn, and further examined by the Court, after which Mr. Allen Rossel, the chief officer of the B. I. S. N. steamship Vingorla, was examined. His statement was to the effect, that while on the voyage in that vessel from Kurrachee to Bombay on the morning of the 22nd July last at 9-30 o'clock, they sighted a vessel in ballast heading to the north-west, they hailed her, but being under easy sail. The sky was cloudy, but solar observations could be taken; on that morning they had taken observations for longitude, and also got the meridian altitude at noon on that day, without difficulty. The vessel they sighted, apparently, did not know its position, consequently they bore down near enough to that vessel for the captain to signal to them if he wanted the latitude, but she made no signal. Witness was of opinion that the vessel from Bombay should not have been in the position they saw that vessel. The wind would not have been free for a vessel bound to the south of westward. They had experienced from that quarter a kind of south-westerly current for 48 hours, as they were going along in sight of the Kattyawar Coast. (An extract of the log of the s. s Vingorla kept by witness was put in.)

On examination by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Rossel stated that he was positive that the ship they had sighted had no mainsail set, but she might have had a foresail; she remained under the same sail the whole time with the exception of loosening the main-top-gallant sail, which she did not set. It was remarked on board the Vingorla, that she was a good motherly old ship, taking it easy. They concluded that she was not in danger, other wise they would have told her so. At noon on that day they should have been 13 miles apart, and it is quite possible that while they had sunshine the other vessel might have had cloudy weather, which would have prevented her taking meridian observations. The vessel could have taken a S

how far I may venture ?" They all knew the idea prevalent in the minds of men new to the country—that it was necessary to carry fire-arms with them for protection. It was no doubt a foolish idea. It was also a historical fact that young soldiers having rapid-firing rifles always expended their ammunition long before coming near the enemy. What, then, was more natural than that his unfortunate client should fire on the men who had thus suddenly attacked him. He might from natural causes be more amenable to fear than others, and what would perhaps seem small dangers to others would alarm him greatly. The learned counsel would remind them that the seeds of an offence was criminal intent. There was no intent here. He dwelt on what must be the state of the prisoner's mind owing to the consequences of his error; he reminded them of the fate of young criminals hardened by the rough discipline of a felon's cell; and hoped that they would make a difference between error and crime.

His Lordship summed up, and the jury retiring, returned, after a few minutes, with a verdict of "guilty" on the second charge, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth and inexperience.

In passing sentence on Mr. Reeves, the defendant in the case, his Lordship addressed him as follows :—

Prisoner at the bar,—You have been convicted by a jury of your countrymen of a terribly grave offence; but little additional in circumstances would have placed your life in danger of being forfeited to the law. As it is, you have, by permitting yourself to be carried away by excitement, passion, and temper, deprived a fellow-creature of life. I believe and hope that had it not been for the foolish habit of carrying about you deadly weapons, you would not willingly have done what occurred, but unfortunately in a moment of excitement, the instrument being ready to hand, and the excitement having come, you used it with fatal effect. From what I have been able to discover of you, probably the knowledge of the crime itself will be the greatest of all punishment you will have to endure; the mere consciousness of your position will be a punishment less to you than the recollection of what has been the result of your rash act—the deprivation of the life of a fellow-creature. I have had deep and anxious thought in respect to the award of punishment I should mete out to you, that is to say, punishment as lies in human hands. The gentlemen of the jury who tried you recommended you to mercy, and I feel bound to give effect to that recommendation. The circumstances and your great excitement also weigh with me in mitigating the award I shall make. As I have already said, I have had great and anxious thought over it. I have tried to the uttermost to see how far I could mitigate the sentence I have to pass upon you. But, as I said before, the punishment which is independent of the award of the court will be great indeed. I can hardly expect that your position in this country will remain unaffected, and the consequences of your act may possibly necessitate an entire change in your career. I only hope that I may not have allowed considerations of mercy to weigh too strongly with me when I sentence you to one year and six months rigorous imprisonment.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

A SENSIBLE ENGLISH VIEW OF THE FAMINE.

THE Home Government has been anxiously desirous to remove an impression which, as Lord Salisbury admitted in his speech the other day upon the East India Loan Bill, "had got abroad," that the Government of India is holding back from relieving the distress which is only one element in this frightful calamity. The "impression" is probably due to the sensational tone, more fitted for the pulpit than the press, of certain articles which have appeared lately in the *Times*, and which shrinkingly call upon the Government to "do something," without considering whether what is recommended to be done is anything more than the effort of a hard-to-mouth sensibility to evade wider and heavier duties. The man who in private life takes no pains to help any of his fellows often relieves his conscience by spending his small change in destructive almsgiving; and the counsels of those who call upon the Indian Government to take upon themselves the whole responsibility of providing for a famine-stricken population of, it may be, fifteen or twenty millions are no wiser or more unselfish. We lately pointed out some of the risks of hasty and unintelligent action in the name of philanthropy, and we have no fear that either the Indian Executive or the India Office will err on the side of indifference to a calamity which oppresses the official mind with a sense of shame and failure. The controversy over the "Temple wage" has contributed to the propagation of the "impression" disseminated by the *Times*, though, as Lord Salisbury stated in the House of Lords, no restriction was at any time laid upon the local governments as to the amount of relief to be given. Any failure to supply food in quantities sufficient to support life was due, not to the refusal of the Government to take upon themselves the functions hitherto performed by private traders, but simply to a mistaken theory very partially applied. We have no doubt whatever that Lord Salisbury is perfectly accurate in his statement that the mortality, already computed, not excessively perhaps, at 500,000, "had arisen not from starvation, but from epidemic disease." Wherever there is a deficiency in the actual means of subsistence epidemic diseases get a terrific grasp so long as the scarcity lasts. Thus during the Irish famine, the famine fever was the cause of the greater part of the mortality. In Madras and Mysore the destruction is due to cholera and small-pox, the life in the relief camps is, of course, not a wholesome life. "The want of rain," Lord Salisbury said, "had lowered all the wells and diminished the quantity and purity of the water; and there was nothing which excited the virulence of cholera so much as a tainted supply of water. In the same way with regard to small-pox. It was a disease which could be dealt with if the people were isolated; but it was impossible to isolate them when they had to be relieved in vast multitudes. The number relieved amounted now to 2,300,000, and it was impossible to isolate them when collected on relief works and in relief camps. It necessarily followed, therefore, that small-pox had its terrible opportunity." Thus the diseases which famine engenders are aggravated by the conditions which famine inevitably imposes. And unfortunately there is every reason to believe both that the virulence of disease will increase and that the conditions favouring its propagation will be further developed. We do not at all desire to depreciate either governmental or private effort; but we may as well face the certainty that whatever the exertions of Government and of private charity may do will cover only a small segment of the misery that will descend upon Southern India should the crops to be gathered next season fall short of the anxious expectations of the people.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE CHARGE AGAINST THREE DETECTIVES AND A SOLICITOR.

THIS case was resumed on August 24, at Bow-street, before Sir J. Ingham. The examination of the convict Benson by Mr. Poland was resumed to-day. He said: On Thursday, October 19, he was at the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, and W. Kurr and Meiklejohn came there to see him. Witness told Meiklejohn he was afraid, from what he had heard from his solicitor, that Sub-Inspector Wilson would get into serious trouble, as the petitioning creditor in witness's bankruptcy, who was a Scotchman, had written to a cousin of his, a Writer to the Signet in Glasgow, to inquire how Wilson had come to answer certain inquires about witness. This related to letters written by Wilson to the inquiry man in Essex-street over Captain Harvey's job. Witness said he would not like to see Wilson in trouble, and he would take it as a favour if Meiklejohn would write to Wilson not to be under any apprehension, as witness was arranging to pay in full the claim of the petitioning creditor. Witness said, "Now to business;" and, Kurr remarking that it was dry work, some champagne was ordered. Witness said he should like to know from Meiklejohn what his expectations were; the defendant said he would not take less than £2,000. Witness said, "That's a good joke. Really, what do you want ?" He replied, "I've told you not a farthing less than £2,000." Witness said, "If you cannot be serious, I shall drop the matter altogether." Meiklejohn responded, "Certainly not less than £1,000." After some further parley he asked what witness intended offering him, and witness answered, because the difference between them was so great that he did not know whether he would speak of business at all that evening, but that he had intended to offer him £200. Meiklejohn was extremely annoyed, used some very strong language, and said he certainly did not mean to take less than he had had, but without saying where and when; that he was not treated as he should have been in former firms, and he meant to have his whack out of this; that witness and Kurr could not deceive him, for, however much Master Bill had deceived him before, he knew in this case they had changed £13,000, and he was not to be put off with the beggarly offer that had been made. Witness replied that he had nothing to do with the present case, that former firms had nothing to do with the present case, and perhaps he was not aware that in the amount named there were sums which belonged privately to Kurr and witness which had got mixed up with the £13,000, and therefore he must not think that was all profit. Moreover he pointed out to him the enormous expenses he had been put to, and had incurred, they had never had to pay out such large sums. "But," said Meiklejon, "you had no advertising expenses." "No, but we had other expenses," was the answer. Defendant said he had nothing to do with that, and he considered that over and over he had been done out of at least £200 or £300. Witness said he must fight that out with Bill, for the present one was the first of a series of firms which worked under different names would be a succession of that one; but seeing the success of that one, he was willing to forego their original intention, and to offer him £250. Meiklejohn repeated that he would not take it, and Kurr proposed that they should cut a painful matter short and make it £500. After a slight pause Meiklejohn said, "Very well; although I don't think I've had what I should have had. Some champagne was sent for, and Kurr turning to Meiklejohn said, Jack, did you ever tell Poodle (Benson) you did not have £500 over the Archer firm ?" He said he had not said so, because he knew he has received it. Kurr said, "you remember the day you called in Northumberland-street, and saw Poodle alone ?" After you had gone he repeated the conversation you had had with him, and I was led to believe from what you told him that you had not received the £500. Witness said, "I drew the inference from Meiklejohn's dissatisfied remarks, and I was quite under the impression that he had mentioned something to that effect." Meikl john said he had never said such a thing in his life, and turning to Kurr, added, "Why, you sent me £100 from Glasgow, and gave me the other £400 in London." Witness said, "Never mind that, let bygones be bygones." Meiklejohn said he would when he had got the other £200 or £300 from Bill. Kurr said, "Jack we're only Scotch notes, so that when you like to take them you must wait until we have got them converted." Meiklejohn said he would take them, as he could easily get rid of them by sending one to his brother and changing the others when he went to Scotland. Kurr said he had not got them with him, and must fetch them unless witness had enough in his possession, which he had not. Witness said he had been advised to go out of town, and inquire about Matlock, which Meiklejohn described, and said it was near Derby, where he would be, and whenever news there is, you will know it at once." It was agreed that they two should travel together by the express that night meeting at the Kenfish-town station, and Kurr undertook in the meantime to fetch the money. Pierre was sent with the luggage, and Kurr and witness took a hansom cab and drove to Kurr's house in Marquess-road, where the latter fetched a packet, which he put in his pocket, and they drove on to Kentish-town station. The train came up at 9-20. Meiklejohn jumped out of a first-class carriage, took witness to the carriage, and Kurr gave Meiklejohn a packet, which the latter pocketed. After the train had proceeded the defendant pulled out a packet and said, "What has Mr. Bill given me ?" Opening the packet, he counted five £100 notes of the Clydesdale Banking Company, and said, "I should not have been so exacting were it not that my children are growing up, and I want to educate them properly." They went on to Derby, where it was arranged that witness should stop at the Midland Railway Hotel and pass as Mr. Clifford, of Melbourne. Next morning Meiklejohn came to breakfast with witness, and brought a letter from Wilson. At Brighton witness had seen an extract from the *Police Gazette* of October 16. From Derby, after breakfast on the 20th, they went together to Matlock. Witness returned to Derby next day and visited Meiklejohn at his house; but before leaving the station platform he saw one of the local police inspectors named Carr. Witness gave Meiklejohn a letter, which upon the defendant's recommendation he had written to Wilson, and asked Meiklejohn to add a few words of corroboration. Witness remained at Matlock until October 30, and saw Meiklejohn nearly every day, either at Derby station or at the police-office, where Carr was always on duty. A second visit to Matlock-house was paid on the 28th with Kurr, and each time he drove in a cab. On the 23rd, at the office, Meiklejohn showed witness a letter from Druscovitch, and witness remarked that it was a very clever letter. Witness asked him, in answering it, to be sure to ask him to tell him all the news. Meiklejohn said there was no need of that, because he had impressed on Druscovitch the necessity of letting him know daily what was going on. The next meeting was on the 25th, when Meiklejohn showed witness a "Notice. Caution to bankers and others," which he had received that morning. [It was a request that if any one received a tender of a £100 Clydesdale Banking Company's note, he should communicate with Superintendent Williamson, as 100 such notes had been obtained by fraud.] Meiklejohn said he had received the notice that morning in a letter from the contractor (Druscovitch). Meiklejohn expressed his regret that he had not had it before, because he had changed one of the notes on the previous day in Leeds with a friend, who was a wine merchant there. Witness said, "How could you be such a fool, especially after what I said to you on Saturday ?" Meiklejohn said there was no fear, as the party to whom he had given the note had known him for seventeen years, that they were both Scotchmen, and there would be no disturbance about it. "Still," he added, "if I had received that notice before I went to Leeds I should certainly not have changed the note." Witness inquired, "What was your hurry ?" You changed one on Saturday; surely you cannot have spent the proceeds already." Meiklejohn replied, "No, but I wanted to invest it. I will not be so foolish in future, and will wait until I get to Scotland," where he had a friend at the Bridge of Allan, who was the manager of the Clydesdale Bank. Witness asked for an introduction to the gentleman when he went to Scotland, as he would be able not only to get rid of the notes he held, but also to save Meiklejohn the trouble of changing his. The defendant said he would have to go to Scotland before long, and would probably then change another. What had passed between them on Saturday, the 21st, was that Meiklejohn said he had been to Manchester on the previous day and had changed one of the Clydesdale notes with a man who asked an exorbitant price, to whom he had given a common name, which witness had forgotten; but it was not so common as Smith, and his address was St. James's-place Piccadilly. Witness said, "you must have been a perfect idiot to have done such a thing when the notice in the *Gazette* states that the people who committed the fraud lived in that very neighbourhood, and obtained the actual bank-notes that you go and change." Meiklejohn said the man would not know him again, that he had never seen him before in his life, and it was not likely he ever would see him again. Witness said, "you forget that we went to make those bothering solicitors, before we ran out of the country; and by changing a note, if it comes to their ears, they are sure to know that, at all events, some of the party are in England." Meiklejohn said he would not do it again. On Friday, October 27, witness had a conversation with Meiklejohn in Derby, when the defendant said he had had a letter from the contractor informing him that a complaint had arrived at Scotland-yard from the superintendent or inspector, or chief, constable at Leeds, who had found that a £100 note on the Clydesdale Bank had been changed by Mr. Meiklejohn, the superintendent of the Midland Railway police, and inquiring whether that was one of the notes referred to in the caution. Witness said, "That's awkward." Meiklejohn rejoined, "No, it isn't; because the contractor says he has put the complaint on the fire; nevertheless I shall write to Henderson, the superintendent at Leeds, who is an intimate friend of mine, and tell him what a fool his inspector is in mixing me up with such a concern." Witness said, "You are making very light of it; we shall hear what Bill has to say when he comes down this afternoon." Meiklejohn replied, "The harm's done, and it's no use crying over spilled milk; besides, nothing will come of it." That afternoon Kurr came down to Derby, and the next day they went together to Meiklejohn's house. Kurr asked if things were sufficiently quiet to go to work again, and Meiklejohn said he thought everything was over, the inquiry was virtually stopped, and he saw no reason why they should not at once start another firm. The question arose where, and Kurr having proposed Liverpool, Meiklejohn said he could give them an introduction, but the man there was not to be trusted. Witness said Glasgow was too hot for Bill, to which Meiklejohn assented. On Kurr's naming Edinburgh, Meiklejohn said he could give them an introduction there, were the chief of the police was an old man of the name of Linton, who only went to his office once a week, and left his work to his son, who was next in command. Meiklejohn, at their request, promised an introduction to young Linton, and said "There's one man there, it strikes me, you can get on with, without Linton; he is an intimate friend of Wilson; (turning to Kurr) you know him, don't you, I mean Gollan ?" Kurr said, "He has left the force, and is in the Custom House." "No," said Meiklejohn; "not in the Custom House, he's in the Sheriff's office, and he's the very man to introduce you to Linton." "But," said Kurr, "I know so little of him, I've only seen him once." Meiklejohn said, "Let Wilson know when you are likely to go down; send him something beforehand; and I will go down, as I shall have to go on the railway business, and make it right for you." Kurr asked, "What ought I to send Wilson ?" Meiklejohn said, "Oh, about £10." Witness remarked that on the previous Saturday he had sent £5 to Wilson upon Meiklejohn's suggestion. An appointment was made for Meiklejohn and Kurr to go to see Wilson on the following Thursday or Friday. Witness returned to London on Monday morning the 30th. Witness once gave Meiklejohn with his own hand five £1 Clydesdale notes—namely, on October 2—which he asked him to accept instead of a case of champagne which he had promised him. Meiklejohn accepted the notes. Witness stayed at the Great Northern Hotel, and met Kurr there, with whom on November 1 he went to Benson's, on Ludgate-hill, and selected a gold necklet and medallion, which Kurr paid for and took away. On November 2 witness left London by the night express for the Bridge of Allan, where he put up at the Queen's Hotel as Mr. Younge, and telegraphed to Kurr, who came down on the Saturday with Meiklejohn. Witness told him he had discovered where Mr. Monteith was, that he never had been manager of the Clydesdale Bank there, as the company had no branch there, but at Stirling, whence he had been promoted to Alloa, his private residence being at the Bridge of Allan. An invitation was sent to Mr. Monteith in Meiklejohn's name by the latter's card, upon which the landlord (Mr. Anderson) wrote the invitation. Meiklejohn had previously told witness that he had seen Wilson that morning, that Wilson had arranged to come on Sunday morning early with Gollan to the Bridge of Allan, and that an interview had been fixed for that place, to which witness objected; and it was agreed that Kurr should meet the two men named at the railway, breakfast them in a special room at the hotel, that witness should drive to Green Loaming to fetch Meiklejohn from his father's house to meet Kurr, Wilson, and Gollan at Dunblane. On Sunday, November 5, witness picked Meiklejohn from his father's, and they drove to Dunblane, where they were joined in the street by Kurr, Wilson, and Gollan, and the five dined together at the Stirling Arms That evening on the way home witness asked for an introduction to Mr. Monteith, and Meiklejohn gave his card with a few words written on it, telling witness to ask Alec Monteith to meet him the next morning. Witness drove at once to Bombay House, Bridge of Allan. The card produced was the one he took with him. It read:—" Saturday, November 4. Dear Sir,—This will introduce Mr. Younge, of Melbourne, to you.—J. Meiklejohn." Witness had never been in Australia. He presented the card, and the next morning before breakfast Mr. Monteith called. On the Tuesday witness opened an account at the Alloa branch of the Clydesdale Bank, with £2,600 in Scotch notes, and subsequently paid in £400. On Thursday he introduced Kurr, who paid in £500 in Scotch notes. On Monday, the 6th, witness had met Street, Bale, and F. Kurr at Edinburgh. During the week witness had seen cuttings from the *Times* and the Paris *Figaro* relating to the De Goncourt frauds; one was an advertisement of £1,000 reward. These were enclosed to Kurr in envelopes addressed in his (Kurr's) own writing. On Friday afternoon, November 10, a telegram arrived, and that evening Mr. Monteith and Kurr dined with witness. During the evening a second telegram arrived, in consequence of which, with an apology to Mr. Monteith, witness left the room, made immediate arrangements for leaving, and left by the 10-30 p.m. train for Perth, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Derby. From the second place he telegraphed to Kurr.

Witness having stated that the two telegrams received at the Bridge of Allan had been destroyed, an argument arose whether secondary evidence of their contents could be given.

Sir J. Ingham would consider the point, upon which he had some doubt.

Witness, continuing, said he indentified the document produced as the first telegram. It was dated November 10, and purported to be from W. Brown, London, West Strand.

Objection was taken to the contents being read.

Sir J. Ingham said it was of no consequence, unless it was connected with one of the prisoners. Mr. Poland had better call the telegraph clerks and trace the document.

Finally a mark was put upon the document, and the examination proceeded.

Benson said on arriving at Derby he went to Meiklejohn's house, where he met Kurr and Street, who arrived after him; and subsequently witness went on to Leicester, the other two going on to London. Witness told Meiklejohn what had happened at the Bridge of Allan—that a telegram had arrived saying if witness was near the Isle of Wight he was to join Kurr at the Bridge of Allan, and that Kurr had resolved to return to London in order to ascertain more accurately what was going on, when he received a second telegram saying that Druscovitch would be down in the morning, and witness to leave immediately. Witness told Meiklejohn he could not understand Druscovitch at all, that he had given them no notice, and in a little more they would have been taken. On the receipt of the second telegram he had begged Kurr not to go to London, but to Glasgow, where he could telegraph all night, ascertain Druscovitch's movements, intercept him, and above all things prevent Druscovitch from seeing Mr. Monteith until £3,500 had been drawn out of the bank. Witness added that he had heard from Kurr by telegraph that through witness's servant his whereabouts had been discovered, which witness did not believe. Meiklejohn said he had not heard a word from Druscovitch on the subject. Witness said, "Does that denote a man in whom much confidence can be placed ?" Meiklejohn replied, "Poor fellow, he has lost his head." Witness begged Meiklejohn to go to Mr. Monteith that night to arrange matters for himself, to give witness and Kurr time to adopt means of action to withdraw the £3,500. Meiklejohn said he would wait before he decided anything till Kurr came. Shortly afterwards Kurr and Street arrived, and the former said "Matters were becoming exceedingly serious," and, except for a sleep in Wilson's house, he had had no rest for four days, and that he had gone to Glasgow to telegraph to Palmer in order to know where Druscovitch was. Kurr said he had finally succeeded in meeting Druscovitch somewhere in Edinburgh, and the latter had told him he had told him he had an appointment to meet the cabman M'Nab; that he (Kurr) induced Druscovitch to postpone going to the Bridge of Allan until later in the afternoon, so that in the meanwhile some one might be sent to Monteith's Hotel for letters which had been announced by telegram, but the landlord would not give them up. Kurr said Druscovitch looked more like a madman than anything else, and that he said, "Cannot I take him (witness), even if he makes his escape afterwards ?" Witness said he should not like to trust to the means of escape which Druscovitch might provide for him while he was in his hands, and Kurr said, "No, he is not to be trusted." Witness asked what he must do, and Meiklejohn said, "Get away from here; go into some quiet spot in Gloucestershire;" but, as witness wished to go where he could get news, it was arranged that he should go to Leicester. Before leaving Kurr witness gave him a cheque for £3,000 in order to get the money. Witness stayed at the Bell in Leicester under the name of Morris, and there wrote the telegram produced. Meiklejohn came to the Hotel, and witness told him he had received a telegram from Kurr that morning to the following effect :—"Leave at once, go to see Mrs. Dudbingham, there's the place where Strasburg is, and after that to Hookey Land." Witness asked Meiklejohn if he understood it, as he could not make out what Strasburg referred to. He supposed it meant that he was to send a telegram from Queenstown or Dublin in order to put the solicitors in London off the track, and that then he was to go to France. Witness said he approved of the first idea, and Meiklejohn said, "Yes, that's good," but that he did not see the fun of going to Ireland. Meiklejohn produced a telegram he said he had received that morning from Druscovitch, which witness read, and said he thought Meiklejohn should comply with Druscovitch's request, and go at once to Edinburgh. He said he could not go that day, but would telegraph to Druscovitch, making an appointment for Wednesday. Witness urged him to lose no time, and said, "You may be the means not only of saving yourself much trouble and annoyance, but also of enabling us to get that money out of the bank; for according to the arrangements made yesterday, Murray cannot be in Alloa until to-morrow—that is, if he accepts." Kurr had telegraphed that he was coming, but he did not say at what time, so witness went with Meiklejohn to the station, where Kurr did not meet them. The witness then went on to relate how he endeavoured to secure a passage to America, but failed, and after visiting several places in Ireland and England he returned to London.

The prisoners were again remanded.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Fares to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Nizam State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhatiee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
" of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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